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# LET US OPPOSE REVIVAL OF JAPANESE MILITARISM

## —RODONG SINMUN'S ARTICLE—

**PYONGYANG, Mar. 30 (KCNA)—RODONG SINMUN carried on Mar. 29 a lengthy article under the title "Let Us Oppose the Revival of Japanese Militarism."**

**Follows the full text of the article:**

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the defeat of Japanese imperialism. And today Japan has become a new hotbed of war in Asia. Japanese militarism, which spelled so heavy misfortunes and hardships to mankind, has revived under the active patronage of the U.S. imperialists; it is now going to brandish its blood-stained sword again.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us as follows:

**"Japanese militarism has made its appearance in Asia as a dangerous force of aggression today. The Japanese militarist forces harbour an illusion of realizing their old dream of the 'Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere' with the backing of U.S. imperialism."** ("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV, p. 323)

Putting up "Japan's big-powerhood doctrine" in the front, the Japanese militarist forces started to stretch out their evil tentacles of aggression to South Korea and other overseas lands, taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist strategy of Asian aggression and have been stepping up war preparations for the establishment of colonial spheres of influence.

The Japanese militarists scheme to reinstate the "continental policy" which they devised already 60 odd years ago and seek to put into practice again the "northern expansion" and "southern expansion," the doctrines much advocated by them when they were all out for Asian aggression.

The Japanese militarists in sinister conspiracy and collusion with U.S. imperialism present serious menace to peace in Asia and the world at large.

The revival of Japanese militarism and the danger of its reinvasion are not a matter of tomorrow but an actual matter confronting us.

These grave developments call urgently on the Korean people and the peoples of the socialist countries, newly independent countries and all the peace- and justice-loving peoples in Asia and in other parts of the world to heighten vigilance against the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and the Japanese militarist forces and fight against them resolutely.

## 1. Japanese Militarism Has Historically Perpetrated Aggression and Plunder With Backing of Big Powers

Today when the danger of aggression by Japanese militarism revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism is increasing as never before, history indicts with renewed force the crimes committed by Japanese militarism and by U.S. imperialism which has revived the former and uses it as a "shock force" of aggression. Historical facts, together with the reality of today, loudly warn all the people who treasure Asian and world peace and national independence and social progress of the Japanese militarist aggression.

The 100-odd years' course of history followed by Japan since she embarked upon capitalist development is full of records of ceaseless aggression and plunder of other nations. Ever since its birth, Japanese militarism led Japan from war to war.

This originated in the nature of the capitalist system itself, especially in the lag of capitalist development, the military, semi-feudal, imperialist aggressive nature, and brigandish predatoriness that characterized Japanese capitalism.

But these were not all that made Japanese militarism rush headlong so outrageously from one war to another. It was also because it received assistance and encouragement from U.S. imperialism and other western imperialist powers.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

**"The Japanese militarists are historically accustomed to acquiring a 'windfall' with the support of big powers. In the past they conspired with the U.S. and British imperialists and annexed Korea under their patronage, stretched out their claws of aggression to the Asian continent and made frenzied efforts to be the 'leader' of Asia in league with fascist Germany and Italy. But they were defeated in the long run."** ("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV, p. 402)

The capitalist powers usually make temporary allies of these or those countries in order to easily outplace their rivals in the struggle for the division of colonies and seizure of the spheres of influence. Those countries which embarked upon capitalist development later than others or comparatively weak capitalist countries used to secure their own colonies and get their shares in the division of spheres of influence, by trading on the inevitable antagonisms and conflicts between the capitalist powers and allying themselves with a certain power or joining its league.

It was not until the so-called "Meiji restoration" in 1868 that Japan embarked upon capitalist development. The bourgeois reform in Japan was effected under the emperor system by those in the upper strata, with part of feudal lords and samurais, who took advantage of the struggle of the people against feudal oppression, as the main force. It was not carried out up to the hilt and Japanese capitalism, from the outset, had military semi-feudal feature and the most brigandish and brutal aggressive nature.

By the time when Japan embarked upon capitalist development, the division of world's colonies had been almost completed among the European and American capitalist powers and Asia was turning into the arena of their strife for colonies and expansion of spheres of influence. Under the circumstances, Japan has no other recourse but to resort to the method of military plunder if she would have a share in the division of markets and settle colonies.

Japan which had just started on a capitalist course of progress burned with a wild ambition for overseas expansion. But she was still very weak in economic and military strength.

Therefore, the cunning Japanese militarists made it their usual practice to turn to account tactfully the contradictions and antagonisms between the European and American capitalist powers in their strife for the division of colonies and spheres of influence in Asia and to make "fortune" under the wings of big powers. From the early days of Japan's capitalist development, the Japanese militarists, kotowing to the U.S. and British imperialists and with their backing, schemed to invade neighbouring countries and expand their foothold of aggression.

The U.S. and British imperialists, on their part, regarded yet weak Japanese capitalism as the least dangerous rival and intended to put up Japan as a rampart to check other imperialist powers in the East and a guide in aggression, calculating on the bellicose nature of Japanese militarism and Japan's favorable geographical position in Asia.

Thus, with the zealous support of the U.S. and British imperialists, Japanese militarism began to hold out its evil hand of aggression to Asian nations already in the 1870's.

The start of aggression of Japanese militarism on Korea was almost coincident with the intrusion into Korea of the U.S. imperialist pirate ship "General Sherman" in 1866.

After an ignominious defeat in the incident of "General Sherman," U.S. imperialism ventured several armed invasions, which all ended in failure. Then it gave warships and weapons to the Japanese militarists and instigated them to Korean aggression to make Japan pave the way for aggression.

With such assistance and encouragement from U.S. imperialism the Japanese militarists sent their warship "Unyogo" to the Kanghwa Island of Korea in 1875 to commit rampant piracies. Then they shifted the "responsibility" for the provocation on to the Korean feudal government and in the next year they dispatched a large fleet to Korea and forced upon it the shackling "Kanghwa-*do* Treaty" by using military pressure.

With this as a momentum, the Japanese militarists started their aggression on Korea in real earnest and they unleashed the Sino-Japanese War in 1894 to enlarge their sphere of influence.

Japan at that time was not strong enough to fight a war against China single-handed.

It was only with the support of U.S. and British imperialists that Japan could win the Sino-Japanese War. The U.S. and British imperialists rendered an active support to the Japanese militarists with an eye to strengthening their stronghold of aggression by Japan's military advance which would sap the Ching's strength and block the Tsarist Russia's inroad into Asia.

As a result of the Sino-Japanese War, Japan secured Korea as a key point for aggression on the Asian continent and seized Taiwan and the Penghu Islands to make them a bridgehead for southward advance.

The Japanese militarists carried out a war against Tsarist Russia also with the support of the U.S. and British imperialists.

It was only with the active backing of the U.S. and British imperialists that the still weak and behindhand capitalist Japan made up her mind to open a war and dared fall upon imperialist Russia which was in league with German and French imperialism at that time.

The U.S. and British imperialists felt a greater threat to their colonies and spheres of influence in the Tsarist Russia's forces making inroad into Asia. To forestall the forces, they actively abetted Japan behind her back and pitted her against Tsarist Russia.

In 1902 Britain and Japan concluded the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance" whereby they mutually approved the British "privilege" on China and Japanese "privilege" on Korea and were bound to assist each other in the event of a contracting part becoming involved in a war with other countries and co-operate directly with each other, if need be. The United States supplied Japan with a huge sum of loan and a large quantities of weapons and military advisors, military equipment and material. Japan covered more than half of her war expenditures amounting to 1,700 million yen with American and British loans.

The Japanese militarists, inspired by all the financial, military and political aid and guarantees offered by the U.S. and British imperialists, started a war against Tsarist Russia at last in 1904 by a surprise attack in their usual way.

When they concluded a peace treaty with Tsarist Russia, the Japanese militarists, again tactfully capitalizing on the good offices and pressure of the U.S. and British imperialists, seized hold of South Saghalien and the Liaotung Peninsula.

The Japanese militarists and the U.S. and British imperialists fixed in all haste their spheres of influence and agreed upon the division of colonies in Asia. In July 1905 when the Russo-Japanese War was still on, a secret agreement was concluded between Japanese Prime Minister Katsura and the U.S. secretary of war Taft on the U.S. imperialist's approval of Japan's occupation of Korea in return for the latter's recognitions of the former's occupation of the Philippines.

Timing with this, the Japanese militarists formed the second "Anglo-Japanese Alliance" with the British imperialists on condition that Japan would support British occupation of India and Britain approve Japanese occupation of Korea.

On this basis, in November 1905 the Japanese militarists set their armed forces in motion and, by most barbarous and coercive measures, forced the feudal rulers of Korea into concluding the "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty' in 1905 and reduced Korea virtually to the colony of Japan. Then in 1910 they annexed Korea completely.

As seen above, Japanese militarism as the executor of the policy of the U.S. and British imperialists in the division of colonies in Asia and as a junior partner in their aggressive policy, built up, through incessant aggressive wars, a colonial empire inclusive of Korea, Taiwan and South Saghalien in a short period.

The aggressive and crafty nature of the Japanese militarists was fully unmasked during World War I. While the western imperialists, bogged down in the war in Europe, could hardly pay heed to Asia, the Japanese militarists seized Tsingtao in Shantun Province of China and many islands in the Pacific which were then in the hands of the German imperialists, under the pretext of fulfilling their "commitments" to the "Anglo-Japanese Alliance." During the war Japan, together with U.S. imeprialism, sold a large amount of war material to warring countries and gained fabulous profits by fishing in the troubled water when her competitors were temporarily fallen apart from the world market.

It was also the Japanese militarists that opposed with bitterest malice the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union when it emerged victorious and that took the lead in the imperialist armed intervention in the Soviet Far Eastern region in an attempt to strangle the newborn Soviet Republic in its cradle. The Japanese militarists dreamed of military occupation of Siberia. They were also very afraid lest the influence of the October Socialist Revolution reach the eastern countries which they were intending to dominate.

When the U.S. and British imperialists and other western powers formed a conspiracy for an armed intervention against the Soviet Union out of their common stand in hating and opposing the October Socialist Revolution, the Japanese militarists mobilized the largest number of troops before any other country and came out as a "shock force" in the armed intervention.

As the armed intervention ended in failure due to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people that received a unanimous support from the progressive people of the whole world, the western imperialists were compelled to withdraw their troops. But the Japanese militarists alone remained entrenched in a part of the Soviet Union territory and held it out doggedly till 1925 when they were driven out.

**"It is in the nature of imperialism to perpetrate aggression and plunder. If there ever is imperialism which is not aggressive, it is no longer imperialism. Imperialism will not change its aggressive nature before it dies."** (KIM IL SUNG)

The aggressive ambition of the Japanese militarists who had grown up in aggressive wars under the aegis of the U.S. and British imperialists burned further as their stomach was filling and fattening. The Japanese monopoly capital that had rapidly swollen up with the gains of war and colonial plunder through

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aggression and predatory wars as the important earnest for capital accumulation, required a new market for commodity and capital export and new raw material resources.

The Japanese militarists, with a firmer grip on the state power, rushed headlong into the expansion of their colonial sphere of influence drawing on the increased military potential.

The Japanese militarists, who had already stretched their claws of aggression to the farther parts of Northeast China, faked up the "Manchurian Incident" at last in September 1931 and completely occupied the whole of Northeast China by their usual surprise military actions.

They brazenfacedly claimed that "Manchuria and Mongolia are the lifeline of Japan" and that they served "as a barrier against the communist menace in the Far East" and tried to cover their brigandish aggressive acts with the hackneyed aggressive slogans.

When they dared to ignite such a large-scale war of aggression like a highway robber, the Japanese militarists again counted on the support of the U.S. and British imperialists.

Japan's exclusive possession of Northeast China, in fact, meant a direct infringement on the "concessions" of the U.S. and British imperialists in China. This reflected, as it was, the antagonistic conflicts between the imperialist powers for the redivision of spheres of influence which grew very acute as a result of the protracted, deep-going economic crisis that swept the capitalist world at that time. The U.S. and British imperialists, of course, did not like Japan having the vast market of Northeast China to itself.

Nevertheless, the U.S. and British imperialists rather supported the aggressive acts of the Japanese militarists, advocating a so-called "non-intervention policy" towards the latter's occupation of Northeast China.

The reason was clear.

The U.S. and British imperialists supported Japan's aggressive acts with the expectation that the Japanese militarists would set up a stronghold in Northeast China for invading the Soviet Union and suppressing the ever-intensifying revolutionary movement of the Korean and Chinese peoples.

How vividly the historical facts disclose the class nature of imperialism!

The support of the U.S. and British imperialists to the Japanese militarists in the invasion of Northeast China was, in fact, the beginning of "Munich" in Asia.

Further encouraged by such "appeasement policy" of the U.S. and British imperialists, the Japanese militarists unleashed the "Chinese Japanese War" in July 1937 and started an all-out invasion of China to swallow up the whole of China.

They blared that the aggressive war was aimed at "joint struggle against communism," "peace in the East" and "establishment of a new order in Eastern Asia" and that it was a "sacred war" for "universal harmony." This was a further lurid exposure of the brigandish ambition of the Japanese militarists who would say: "...to conquer China, Manchuria and Mongolia must be conquered first. To dominate the world, China must be conquered first at all events."

The Japanese militarists occupied a vast expanse of Chinese territory covering the area from North China to Shanghai, Kanton and the Hainan Island. And in 1938 and 1939 they launched successive armed attacks on the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mongolia to invade them, and afterwards stepped up the preparations for aggression against the Soviet Union.

Having got hold of a monopoly of the vast colonial market in China through their military occupation, the Japanese militarists started forcing their rivals out of the occupied areas. This time too, the U.S. and British imperialists helped Japan in carrying out the war under the cloak of the "non-intervention policy." Till the close of 1939 every year the U.S. imperialists povided her with war supplies and strategic materials amounting to one-third of the total of her annual import, and the British imperialists fulfilled 40 per cent of her marine transport.

In so doing, they had an underhanded design to stamp out the revolutionary movement of the Chinese people by the military invasion of the Japanese aggression army, and then whip up Japan to a war with the Soviet Union.

The Japanese militarists made the best use of such a Far East "Munich" deal of the U.S. and British imperialists.

But at the close of the 1930's contradictions and antagonisms between imperialist powers were aggravated to such an extremely acute point that they demanded a new redivision of colonies and spheres of influence solely by military actions.

In order to fulfil their wild dream of becoming the "leader" of Asia, the Japanese militarists were obliged not only to fight with the revolutionary forces of the peoples of Korea, China and other Asian countries and with the Soviet Union but also to come into head-on collusion with the U.S. and British imperialists who had large spheres of influence over China and Southeast Asia.

Such being the situation, the Japanese militarists hurriedly colluded with new allies, turning away the U.S. and British imperialists who had backed them.

They entered into an alliance with Nazi Germany that appeared on the scene in Europe as a new, powerful aggressive force.

Already in 1936 they concluded an "Anti-Comintern Pact" with fascist Germany, and in 1937 fascist Italy associated itself with it. On this basis, in 1940 the Japanese militarists formed a tripartite military alliance with fascist Germany and Italy, with the aim of opposing the Soviet Union and the revolutionary peoples of the world and opposing the United States and Britain to redivide the world.

Thus, these gangs of aggressors headed for further expansion of the barbarous war of destruction in Europe and Asia.

Nazi Germany started an all-out attack on the Soviet Union in June 1941, and in December the same year the Japanese militarists unleashed the Pacific War.

Taking advantage of their temporary predominance gained by a surprise attack which they mounted under their long-prepared aggressive plan, in the early stage of war the Japanese militarists occupied a number of countries such as Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malay, Burma, Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia, and even India, New Zealand and Australia were exposed to the threat of their aggression.

In the whole course of their frantic campaign of aggression, the Japanese militarists committed unheard of atrocious terrorist rule and unbridled plunder in their colonies and occupied areas by all the available up-to-date technical devices combined with medieval barbarous suppression. They shot, clubbed and burnt people to death in Korea, China, the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and many other areas of Asia under their occupation. The manslaughtering atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists were far beyond human imagination.

In Korea they brutally killed millions of people and looted properties and even tried to extirpate the Korean nation.

During the Chinese-Japanese War alone, they massacred 12 million of the Chinese people. During the Pacific War they savagely killed more than two million people in Vietnam, over two million in Indonesia and over 1.1 million in the Philippines. Multitudes of the Japanese youth and middle aged were made victims of the war of aggression.

The wealth they took away from the Asian countries under their occupation amounted to hundreds of billion dollars.

But, all the aggression, rapine and unrestricted barbarous massacre of peoples perpetrated by the Japanese militarists, led them to ruin, not to the "glory" they dreamed of.

**"Imperialism appears to be strong but, in fact, it is a castle on the sand and its collapse is inevitable. This was the case with the Hitlerites and Japanese imperialists in the past."**
("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV, p. 402)

The further the Japanese militarists extended the war of aggression and stepped up colonial plunder, the stronger resistance of the peoples of an increasing number of countries they met with.

The Korean people had waged a stubborn struggle against the Japanese militarists ever since they set foot in Korea for aggression.

Special mention must be made of the 15-year-long, heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung. It was the most glorious struggle that brought about a great revolutionary turn in the anti-Japanese, national liberation struggle and the communist movement in Korea. The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung shook the colonial ruling system of the Japanese imperialists to its very foundation, and the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force, to which the Korean people unanimously expressed support and expectation, together with the Soviet army, finally defeated Japanese imperialism and accomplished the historical cause of restoration of the fatherland.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung hit a hard blow at the Japanese militarists from behind, who manoeuvred to invade the Chinese mainland and the Soviet Union, and powerfully inspired the peoples of colonies and dependent countries in their struggle against imperialism and for national independence and social emancipation.

The Chinese people under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party fought valiantly in the protracted anti-Japanese war and thwarted the aggressive design of the Japanese militarists in China.

In all the countries of Southeast Asia, occupied by the Japanese militarists the resistance movement was waged vigorously against them.

Within Japan which was converted into a military prison, the discontent of the people with the ruling circles grew and the anti-war movement gained in strength.

Fascist Germany, an ally of Japanese imperialism, was defeated by the Soviet army, and the one million strong Kanto Army of Japanese imperialism, too, was destroyed.

With their united strength the peoples of Korea, China and the Soviet Union and all the progressive peoples of Asia and the rest of the world brought defeat to Japanese militarism which dreamed of world domination.

Indeed, the history of the development and downfall of Japanese militarism tells many things.

As is clearly shown by the path of criminality Japanese militarism traversed, it was only under the patronage and encouragement of western imperialists, the U.S. and British imperialists in particular, that it could run wild so arrogantly to extend aggression and to dominate all the Asian countries and lord it over there.

The U.S. and British imperialists had long since used Japanese militarism as a guide of their aggression in Asia. What is more, they had left no stone unturned to push it to the foreground in the attack for stamping out the people's liberation struggle for socialism and national independence.

Imperialists feud with each other in the scramble for market and sphere of influence, but monopoly capitalists come out as an internationally united force in attacking the revolutionary struggle of the world working class and peoples for socialism and national independence. It was to this end that the U.S. and British imperialists fed Japanese militarism at the cost of other nations without hesitation and egged it on to perpetrate aggression.

Trading on this, the Japanese militarists sought their aggressive aim with the backing of the U.S. and British imperialists. As seen above, it has all along been specific feature of Japanese militarism since its birth to perpetrate aggression with the support of big powers. This feature inevitably rendered Japanese militarism more pronounced in its aggressiveness and reaction, brutality and craftiness which are peculiar to imperialism and militarism. The Japanese militarists stooped to whatever wicked means and ways and perfidy to achieve their aggressive aim.

History teaches us that we should keep utmost vigilance against the criminal practice of the U.S. and British imperialists who used the Japanese militarists as a tool of aggression and against the latter's traditional aggressiveness and craftiness and that when one, tricked by the Japanese militarists, engages oneself in political dealings and seek compromise with them it will entail grave consequences.

History also clearly shows that whatever frantic manoeuvres the Japanese militarists and western imperialists may resort to in their brigandish aggression hand in glove with each other and backing each other, they can by no means bring the people to their knees.

For many years after the Japanese militarists started aggression against other countries, numerous communists and revolutionary fighters and millions and tens of millions of patriotic people in Asia shed much blood and laid down their lives in the sacred struggle against the Japanese imperialists' exploitation and oppression, aggression and war. The people will never tolerate any attempt to spoil the price of the precious blood shed by the martyrs in the fight to crush Japanese militarism.

The united strength of the people defeated Japanese militarism and wiped out the traitors and reactionaries who were in collusion with the former.

This is what history teaches us.

## 2. Japanese Militarism Has Appeared Again as Dangerous Force of Aggression in Asia

The defeat of fascism and militarism in World War II brought about a radical turn in international life.

Japan was given a chance for her demilitarization and development into peace-loving democratic country.

For 25 years since then, however, Japan has gone on the road of remilitarization, instead of the road of demilitarization. She followed the path of fascistization, not the path of democratization. She is again traversing the road of war, far from the road of peace. Today in Japan monopoly capital, the hotbed of militarism, has greatly swollen up and regained supremacy. The huge standing army and police repressive machines are weighing down the people ever more heavily, stepping up a reactionary offensive against them. Militarist and revanchist ideas are gaining hold all over the country. Japanese monopoly capitalism has already embarked upon imperialist overseas aggression.

This is the very outcome of the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression and war.

The U.S. imperialists, who appeared as the ringleader of imperialism after World War II, have stepped up their aggressive manoeuvres against the socialist forces and national-liberation movements and, particularly, directed the spearhead of aggression at Asia, in an attempt to realize their wild dream of world domination.

Even when World War II was going on, the U.S. imperialists did not want to crush out fascism and militarism. As they knew what was the outcome of World War I, they were most afraid that the people's revolutionary movement would newly rise on a large scale in many countries of the world after the war.

Even before the powdersmoke of the war cleared away, the U.S. imperialists, blinded by a rapacious ambition for world domination, planned to revive Japanese militarism as a "shock force" for opposing socialism and putting down the national-liberation movements in Asia.

Japan had every condition they thought fit for a military base for aggression, an arsenal and supply source of cannon fodder, because of her military and strategic position, power of advanced industry, experiences of barbarous aggression and human resources.

Meanwhile, driven into the last-ditch in the losing war, the Japanese militarists grasped the wicked design of U.S. imperialism and schemed to escape the punishment deserving them after their unconditional surrender and rise again in the future by fawning upon and kotowing to the U.S. imperialists as they did in the past.

After the war the U.S. imperialists clamoured about the "democratization" of Japan, but, behind the scene, they pushed ahead with the preconceived criminal plan.

In this way, the same unsatiated avarice for aggression and plunder, the old practice of U.S. imperialism which perpetrated aggression on other countries always with puppets and satellites acting in the van and the traditional practice of the Japanese militarists who were accustomed to make a fortune with the backing of big powers were again welded together, thereby gradually bringing them into alliance based on a new, master-servant relation.

Already at that time Comrade Kim Il Sung saw through the inside of the U.S.-Japan alliance, and said as follows:

**"The U.S. imperialists are making preparations for the formation of the so-called 'Pacific Alliance' in the Far East. This is to rearm the Japanese imperialists and utilize them as a shock-brigade of an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and utilize them to put down the national-liberation movements of the peoples of many oppressed countries in the Pacific areas."**
("Let Us Promote the World Revolution, Holding High the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and Proletarian Internationalism, the Banner of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle!" Korean ed., p. 16)

The developments prove this.

The socio-political and economic foothold of Japanese militarism before its defeat was emperor absolutism, monopoly capitalism, and semi-feudal landlordism in the countryside.

To root out militarism in Japan after the war, its socio-economic foothold should have to be broken down and all the machines of militarization be destroyed. The U.S. imperialists, however, did not do so.

They excluded the "emperor," the No. one war criminal, from the international tribunal and left him on the throne as before. The "break-up" of monopoly zaibatsu, the hotbed of

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militarism, which they carried out perfunctorily-only weakened its capacity as their competitor and led its reorganization so that it might be subjected to U.S. monopoly capital. Though an "agrarian reform" was effected, the stronghold of reaction in the countryside did not come down. The militarist ruling machinery was also preserved. The police and bureaucratic apparatuses were left intact, and, though the army was allegedly disorganized, its backbone was kept in disguised military organizations.

While laying the basis for the revival of militarism, the U.S. imperialists further stepped up the suppression of the Japan Communist Party and other democratic forces in Japan.

The aggressive war provoked by the U.S. imperialists in Korea marked an important turning point in the rejuvenation of monopoly capital and the resurgence of militarism in Japan. No sooner had they unleashed the war than the U.S. imperialists revived the Japanese army under the name of "police reserves" and "maritime police" and excluded hundreds of thousands of war criminals and fascist officials from the execution of sentences nominally inflicted upon them or expulsion from public office, thus bringing them again to public activity.

During the Korean War the U.S. imperialists beautifully scrapped the international agreement on Japan, the U.S. imperialists concluded the separate San Francisco Peace Treaty and the U.S.-Japan "security pact" with the Japanese reactionary ruling circles. This cleared the way for the U.S. imperialists to "legalize" their occupation of Japan and her conversion into their military base and overtly carry out the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism which had hitherto proceeded covertly and draw Japan into an aggressive military alliance.

Japanese militarism participated in U.S. imperialists' aggression on Korea from the first day of its revival. The Japanese reactionary ruling circles, in active support of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive war against the Korean people, offered the whole of Japanese territory to the latter as an attacking base and a supply base and directly mobilized the military personnel and vessels of Japan to the Korean front. Notorious Japanese specialists in germ warfares took part in the U.S. imperialist bacteriological warfare in Korea.

Japanese monopoly capital produced and provided various kinds of weapons and war supplies to the U.S. imperialist aggression army and repaired its aircraft and vessels, to make a fortune at a stroke. During the Korean War, the Japanese monopolies, favoured by "special orders" from U.S. imperialism, earned thousands of millions of dollars and boosted Japan's industrial production as much as 70 per cent, thereby recovering its pre-World War II, level. On this basis, the process of resuscitation of monopoly capital and rearmament was accelerated in real earnest in Japan.

After the Korean War, too, U.S. imperialism continued to give "special orders" to Japanese monopoly capital so that it earn constant profits and, to speed up the rearmament of Japan and further her economic dependence upon it, drew its capital and technology into Japan extensively under the cloak of "U.S.-Japan Economic Co-operation." Taking advantage of this, Japanese monopoly capital hastened the militarization of economy and entered into a munition's boom.

Japanese monopoly capital extended production, above all, through the intensification of cruel exploitation and plunder of the workers and through large investments in equipment with the backing of the instrumentality of state monopoly capitalism. And using commodity and capital exports as a lever, it intensified the exploitation and plunder of the peoples of other countries.

The aggressive war of U.S. imperialism in Vietnam brought a "shower of gold" again to Japanese monopoly capital.

The Japanese "merchants of death" made a big fortune in return for their direct participation in and support to the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, which added spurs to the "high speed growth" of the economy.

Japanese monopoly capital originally grew up and fattened through aggressive wars each of which was waged at an average interval of less than 10 years. After the war Japanese monopoly capital again grew corpulent on the dollars stained with the blood of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples, which they got in return for their involvement in the two aggressive wars unleashed by the U.S. imperialists in Korea and Vietnam in less than 20 years. Turning this to account, the Japanese militarists vaunt of the "prosperity" of Japan. But it is not the Japanese people but the handful of monopoly capitalists that enjoyed prosperity.

In the course of economic expansion in Japan, production and capital went through a high degree of accumulation and concentration mainly in heavy and chemical industries, 70-90 per cent of the production of major manufactured goods such as pig iron, automobiles, copper, and alminium were held by five respective monopoly enterprises. The funds owned by some 900 big monopoly enterprises accounting for less than zero point two per cent of the total number of firms in Japan amount to over 70 per cent of the total capital of all the firms. Of late the amalgamation and reorganization of monopoly enterprises were stepped up to place all the major industrial branches completely under the control of one to two or two to three biggest monopoly enterprises. The control system of fabulous financial capital has been further strengthened on the basis of accumulation and concentration of production and capital.

The policy of "high speed growth" of Japan's economy pursued under the so-called "U.S.-Japan economic co-operation system" is a product of the joint scheme of U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital to lay the economic foundation of Japanese militarism as a "shock force" of U.S. imperialism in its Asian aggression. Through this policy U.S. imperialism seeks to further Japan's economic dependence upon it, exploit and plunder the Japanese people and, at the same time, utilize Japan's economic potential for its Asian aggression. The new feature of rejuvenation and expansion of Japanese monopoly capital in the post-war period is its accentuated dependence upon U.S. imperialism. Petroleum, iron and steel, power, automobiles, electrical machinery, electronics and other key heavy industry branches and major chemical industry branches which provide Japanese militarism with the material-production basis are dependent upon the U.S. imperialism for capital, raw materials and technology, and Japan's trade, too, is shackled to U.S. imperialism.

On the basis of the regeneration of Japanese monopoly capital subordinated to U.S. imperialism and the establishment of its control system, the rearmament of militarism has been stepped up and the fascist structure fortified.

The main weapon of militarism is its huge standing army.

The U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionary ruling circles worked desperately to increase the aggressive armed forces of Japan. Particularly the new "security pact" concluded between the United States and Japan in 1960 marked a new stage in the revival and rearmament of Japanese militarism. This "pact," a further advanced version of the U.S.-Japan "security pact" of the 1950's was aimed at establishing the "U.S.-Japan joint operation system" under the name of "joint defence," strengthening the U.S.-Japan military alliance to oppose the socialist countries and suppress the national-liberation movement, and drawing Japan into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy system to realize the nuclear armament of Japan.

After the conclusion of this "pact" the aggressive armed forces of Japan increased largely through the two long-term arms expansion programs. Japan's military expenditure disbursed for this purpose increased four times in the recent 10 years and its annual rate of growth reached the world's peak.

The Japanese army equipped in the U.S. style and subordinated to the U.S. army headquarters has a numerical strength of about 300,000 in the name of the so-called "Self-defence Forces." Things are so arranged that with the "Self-defence Forces" as the backbone an armed force million strong may be organized and mobilized at any time to an aggressive war which the U.S. imperialists will unleash.

The "Self-defence Forces" of Japan are an Americanized copy of the old Japanese imperialist aggressor army. They are the shock troops of U.S. imperialism for its Asian aggression and a tool of aggression for Japanese monopoly capital which is in subordinate alliance with U.S. imperialism.

Along with the expansion of aggressive armed forces, fascistization is going on rapidly at present in Japan to set up its internal structure in line with the overseas aggression move. The fascist suppression and terrorism against the working class and other masses of the people constitute a form of militarist rule.

The Sato clique of Japan are continuously expanding the state repressive machinery on the plea of the reinforcement of the "Public Peace Order." The number of the police including various "special police" amounts to 300,000. This figure is several times as large as the number of the Japanese imperialist police before its defeat. Besides, hundreds of right-wing terrorist organizations embracing more than 100,000 persons are overtly kept and reared as a "special detachment" of the police by the Japanese reactionary Government.

Things have gone to such a proportion where the Sato clique placed on the order of the day the direct mobilization of the armed "Self-defence Forces" for the suppression of the people. The Japanese reactionary Government which cooked up various fascist evil laws to "legalize" the suppression of the people has of late forcibly railroaded through the Diet an extremely reactionary law on the control and dissolution of university.

Especially the Sato clique, in league with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, are trampling underfoot the democratic national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and suppressing them with increasing intensity.

This is another open manifestation of their hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Historical experience shows that the intensified suppression of the Korean nationals in Japan is always followed by the suppression of the democratic forces in Japan.

As a link of the all-out militarization of the country the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are again spreading the bellicose and aggressive militarist ideas and are systematically fanning emperor worship, national chauvinism and revanchism. The Japanese militarists are instilling into the minds of the people the so-called "national defence" idea through various propaganda media such as the press, radio, cinema, and television and through school education and shamelessly extolling as "just wars" the bloody aggressive wars they had waged in the past.

Japan has again made its appearance as a dangerous force of aggression in Asia. Japanese militarism which is historically marked by the most brigandish and brutal ferocity and craftiness assumes today a dual character in its reactionary and aggressive nature because of its faithful service in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' strategic plan in subservient alliance with U.S. imperialism, the main force of aggression and war, the international gendarme, the bulwark of modern colonialism and their ringleader of world imperialism.

Taking advantage of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war, the revived Japanese militarism is openly embarking upon imperialist overseas aggression.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the Sato government pursues a hostile policy towards our country and the other socialist countries in Asia. It also intensifies its economic and cultural infiltration into a number of Asian, African and Latin-American countries under the specious name of 'aid,' 'joint development' and 'economic and technical co-operation.'"** ("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV, p. 323-324)

Today the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism openly resort to a means of violence and at the same time tactfully combine it with the more crafty and underhanded neo-colonialist methods in suppressing the national-liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America and in invading the newly independent countries.

The chief tactics of neo-colonialism are: To bribe and whip together the reactionary upper strata of the military and the right-wing circles to fabricate a puppet regime and use it as the executor of the colonialist policy; pursue the policy of economic enslavement under the spurious signboard of "aid"; intensify the ideological and cultural penetration to paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their anti-imperialist revolutionary consciousness and spread "anti-communist" ideas and national nihilism, depravity and immorality; and, further, frame up aggressive military blocs and bilateral military alliances under the pretext of "anti-communism" and "mutual security" so as to subjugate the member nations militarily and turn them into colonies and military bases.

Resurgent Japanese militarism lending itself to the U.S. imperialist aggressive policy, is following all those practices. Moreover, it is going one step farther with its gifted artfulness.

The Japanese militarists, in conspiracy and alliance with U.S. imperialism, have, first of all, embarked upon imperialist aggression on South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists, who directly occupied South Korea after the defeat of Japanese imperialism to lord it over as a new colonial ruler, encountered the stubborn resistance of the Korean people and their colonial rule repeatedly experienced the serious crisis of ruin. So, to cope with this crisis, they instigated the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to enforce the most ferocious military fascist rule on the one hand and, on the other, began to draw again into South Korea the Japanese militarist forces.

It is a known fact that in January 1965 Johnson, the former chieftain of U.S. imperialism, and Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, concluded a secret compact which stipulates that Japan, in return for its active participation in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war in Asia, is allowed to reinvade South Korea and share the right to domination over it with U.S. imperialism. This was a modern rehash of the Taft-Katsura Secret Agreement of 1905. As a result of the secret compact, the "South Korea-Japan talks" which had been long drawn out between the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarists were brought to a hasty conclusion and the criminal "South Korea-Japan Agreements" were signed. The "South Korea-Japan Agreements" were a refurnished version of the so-called shackling "Ulsa Protectorate Treaty" in which Japan forced Korea to become its "protectorate" by virtue of the 1905 Taft-Katsura Secret Agreement.

In this way the old political farce for heinous collusion staged by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists 60 years ago was again repeated before our eyes. What is different from the past one is that this treaty is used as a means of Japanese militarist reinvasion of South Korea, in addition to strengthening the U.S. imperialist colonial rule over it. Under the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" the Japanese militarists started their reinvasion of South Korea in all fields.

The Japanese militarists are stepping up full-scale economic infiltration into South Korea by employing the neo-colonialist methods; they are working to place South Korea under their political domination by making use of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, their old minions.

The U.S. imperialists are lining up the Japanese militarists with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique militarily, bringing the former into South Korea. With the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Agreements" a tripartite military alliance was virtually formed between the U.S. imperialists, the reactionary Sato Government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique and the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operational system" is coming into existence.

South Korea is being reduced day by day to a dual colony of the U.S. and Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese militarists are also taking an active part in the U.S. imperialist war of aggression against the Vietnamese people. Blaring that Japan is in "duty bound to co-operate" with U.S. imperialism, the reactionary Sato Government is offering the whole territory of Japan as a supply base, repair base and attacking base for the U.S. imperialist aggression in Vietnam, as at the time of the Korean War. They produce and supply large quantities of weapons and war material to the U.S. imperialist aggression army, repair its damaged planes and vessels of war and have dispatched thousands of military personnel, under the name of "crew" and "experts" to directly participate in combat and operational actions of U.S. imperialism.

The Japanese militarists are widening the scope of their overseas aggression. Particularly they are stepping up aggression on Southeast Asia day by day.

They hope to gain in tomorrow's Southeast Asia the similar "results" they get in South Korea today.

In their aggression on Southeast Asia, the Japanese militarists begin with economic infiltration while reinforcing the U.S. imperialist system of Asian aggression.

With "aid" as a bait, the Japanese militarists are stepping up the export of capital in the forms of "free donation," "payment of reparations," "government loan," "export on deferred payment," "direct investment," "joint enterprise" and so forth.

The total sum of Japan's capital exported in the name of overseas "aid" jumped from 580 million dollars in 1960 to 5,400 million dollars as of the end of March 1969.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

**"By means of exporting huge amounts of capital and obtaining various colonial concessions, the imperialists have seized hold of the levers of control of the economy in many countries of the world. Thus, the monopoly capital of imperialism continues to ruthlessly rob those countries of their rich natural resources and their industrious people of the fruits of their labour. Through economic 'aid' the imperialists are not only holding back the development of an independent national economy in the backward countries, but also are flagrantly interfering in their internal affairs and reducing their political independence to nothing but a mere name."** ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly

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Condemn U.S. Imperialism," Korean ed., p. 6)

The imperialists do not give "aid" for nothing, though it is "gratis" in name. It is a bait of the imperialists for domination and enslavement in a most cunningly disguised form.

By means of "aid" they force stockpiles of "surplus" goods upon other countries and disturb their markets to hold a monopoly of them. They exercise control in such a way that the recipient countries should use funds or equipment and materials obtained by disposing of "aid" goods not for building an independent economy but in the direction of subordinating the economy to them. In return for "aid" they interfere in the internal affairs of the recipient countries in various ways, forcing them to ensure the security of direct investment of private capital. In granting the so-called "aid" the imperialists do not practise charity. Capital pursues only the maximum profit.

The Japanese Government is using as a means of reinvasion even the so-called "reparations" it is paying for the bestial murderous atrocities and piratic plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialist aggression army in Southeast Asian countries during World War II. Under the name of the "payment of reparations," the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are delivering their "surplus" goods at exorbitant prices and trying to lay the groundwork for the export of capital and commodities, using this as a lever and thus subordinate the economy of other countries to Japan.

To take an instance, in 1962 Thailand started receiving the so-called "aid" 26,700,000 dollars worth according to the "special agreement on reparation on a yen basis" concluded with Japan. With this as an occasion Japanese monopoly capital infiltrated into Thailand, and already in 1968 it ranked first in the foreign private capital investments in Thailand. In 1969, Japan's share in the total import of Thailand reached 36 per cent, which brought it into the first place. About this even the reactionary ruling circles of Thailand expressed anxiety.

Japanese monopoly capital has created the so-called "atmosphere of investment" and the groundwork for its neo-colonialist expansion and plunder by exporting state capital in such forms as "donation," "reparation," "government loan" and "export on deferred payment" and now is going over to a large-scale, direct investment of private capital. By setting up "joint firms" and "daughter firms" by means of direct investment in Southeast Asian countries and by providing them with "development funds" the monopoly capital of Japan robs them of rich raw materials and resources and exploits cheap labour forces there at will, taking a firmer grip of the economy of these countries.

The Japanese monopoly capitalists rake in profits of the highest rate every year; in South Korea 90 per cent of the invested capital and in Southeast Asian countries 40-50 per cent.

The "technical aid" of Japanese monopoly capital also is an important means of economic infiltration and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital is going over from economic aggression to political aggression. It is a consistent demand of monopoly capital to establish a political system whereby to reliably guarantee the stabilized environment and condition for capital investment as well as exploitation and plunder.

Japanese monopoly capital, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, actively shoring up pro-U.S., anti-communist puppet regimes in these areas with its "aid." Enticing with a financial and economic bait the newly independent countries which are suffering from temporary financial and economic difficulties, it schemes to sway these countries to the Right and detach them from the anti-imperialist front.

With the foothold of their economic infiltration being further consolidated, the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are attaching more political strings to their economic "aid" and threatening the recipient countries with various pressures, direct and indirect. They have now become so arrogant and impertinent as to be called "yellow Yankees" in many countries of Southeast Asia.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan are closely combining political and economic infiltration with ideological and cultural penetration. The Japanese militarists set in motion every conceivable means of propaganda to cover up and vindicate the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism and circulate the impression that they are not vicious aggressor and plunderer as in the past but now "friends" of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

The reactionary Sato Government organized the Japanese "youth overseas aid corps," a Japanese rehash of the notorious "peace corps" of U.S. imperialism and are sending it to many countries as vanguard detachment of ideological and cultural penetration and sabotages and subversion. Of late, they dispatched their naval fleet to Southeast Asian countries under the name of "good-will visit" with an eye to creating illusions about Japanese imperialism and paving the way for their future military aggression.

With the aim of boosting capital export and expanding markets for commodities and of stepping up the neo-colonialist aggression, the Japanese monopoly capitalists make a hasty round of Southeast Asia, the Near and Middle East and Africa and Latin America.

The Japanese reactionary Government, instigated by U.S. imperialism, actively helps the Israeli Zionists in strengthening their military potentiality, and, on the other hand, showing off "friendship" and "neutrality" to the Arab countries, resorts to underhand intrigues to open up the way for their economic infiltration.

The Japanese militarists support the racists in South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, closely colluding with them politically and economically, while sending to Africa "missions" and "inspection groups" in succession with the object of paving a wider road for their aggression against this area. They are trying their hardest to exploit and plunder abundant resources and cheap labour in the African continent.

The Japanese monopoly capital has made no small direct investment in a number of Latin American countries, thus robbing them of raw materials and resources and harshly exploiting the peoples there.

Indeed, all the developments clearly show what a dangerous force of aggression Japanese militarism revived under the patronage of U.S. imperialism has become and how far they have gone in the invasion of other countries.

To what extent the Japanese militarists intend to go?

Monopoly capital requires colonial domination and colonial domination, in the final analysis, is domination by force.

The Japanese reactionary ruling quarters are openly clamouring that their military strength must be augmented in order to protect "rights and interests" of Japanese monopoly capital gained in overseas expansion and ensure the security of new investment.

Japanese militarism attempts to rush headlong on a more reckless adventurous road.

## 3. Desperate Asian Strategy of U.S. Imperialism and Sinister Reinvasion Design of Japanese Militarism

Today the world system of imperialism is falling apart and imperialism headed by the U.S. imperialism is gasping its life out amid a fierce fight being waged between socialism and imperialism, between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary froces.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"Like any other imperialism on the globe, U.S. imperialism, too, is on continuous decline and becoming more moribund.... The more outrageously the U.S. imperialists act, the more difficult their position becomes."** ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," Korean ed., p. 71-72)

Hard hit by the revolutionary peoples everywhere, U.S. imperialism is undergoing a serious crisis internally and externally and is being driven deeper into a blind impasse.

U.S. imperialism has hurled into South Vietnam large aggressive armed forces more than 500,000 strong and defrays a huge war expenditure amounting to 30 billion dollars every year. Nevertheless, it suffers crushing defeats military and political, in its war of aggression in Vietnam.

Although they had met an ignominious defeat in the war of aggression in Korea, the U.S. imperialists caused the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and of the large spy plane "EC-121" as part of their premeditated manoeuvrings for unleashing another war in Korea. These provocations, however, ended in a fatal blow to them. At this even the reptile press of U.S. imperialism lamented that the "age of super great-power" ended and the myth about the world-dominating "American century" exploded like a bubble.

The U.S. imperialists' sinister design for world supremacy is coming apart at seams and their basic strategy of Asian aggression is going to total bankruptcy.

Within the United States, too, the struggles of the working people against oppression and exploitation by monopoly capital, the anti-war movement of people of all walks of life opposing the criminal war of aggression, and the liberation struggle of negroes are gaining momentum with each passing day.

As seen in the continuous aggravation of the international balance of payment, the drop in gold holdings to an all-time low, worsening inflation, stagnation in production and increasing unemployment, the threat of a serious economic crisis weighs heavily down on U.S. imperialism. Social confusion and unrest is going from bad to worse.

With general crisis of capitalism deepening today, not only U.S. imperialism but the whole capitalist world is trembling with a fear of approaching doom.

Under the circumstances, the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism are making a last-ditch effort to restore their lost position and becoming more frenzied in their attempt to find in aggression and war a way out of the destined ruin.

Having put up a new president, the U.S. imperialist monopolies have come out with a "new Asian policy," or "Nixon doctrine" in a desperate attempt to bolster up their crumbling foothold of colonial rule in Asia.

It is alleged that the U.S. imperialist "new Asian policy" is aimed at placing, from now on, the "responsibility" for the "defence," "security" and "development" of Asia hitherto shouldered by U.S. imperialism "on the Asians themselves," putting U.S. imperialism in the capacity of its "supporter."

By the policy the U.S. imperialists intend to make believe their gradual withdrawal from the all-out armed invasion and the policy of intervention in Asia to fool the people of Asia and the rest of the world and soothe the American people who have risen in the anti-war movement.

But, to tell the truth, they far from drawing back, intend to step up, behind such a smoke screen, their policy of aggression and war by the employment of more vicious, cunning, heinous and criminal methods.

There has been no change at all in the aggressive and war-like basic policy of U.S. imperialism.

With regard to the basic strategy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Asia Comrade Kim Il Sung already taught us as follows:

**"The basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists in their Asian aggression is to blockade and attack the Asian socialist countries, stem the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and prop up their colonial rule in Asia by concentrating more and more U.S. military force in this region and mobilizing the forces of Japanese militarism and their satellite countries and puppets."** ("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV. p. 319-320)

The "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism is designed to carry forward more openly and extensively the notorious aggressive methods of making "Asians fight Asians" in order to bolster its cracking Asian strategy. The main purpose is to put, according to a long-prepared plan, the resuscitated Japanese militarist force in the forefront of their Asian aggression in earnest, particularly to use it as a main striking force in their military aggression. And it aims at forming an "anti-communist" military alliance between the Japanese militarist force and the South Korean Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the like with the former as the backbone to hurl them in their aggressive war and thus accomplishing their aggressive aim with the least loss and maintaining their colonial domination in Asia.

Such heinous nature of the "Nixon doctrine" has been fully revealed in his recent "report on foreign policy" to congress in which he remarked that Japan is now in "the position to take greater responsibility" in Asia and that the "co-operation" between U.S. and Japan is the "key to the success of Nixon doctrine" and acquires "special significance."

The Japanese militarist force, which has been revived under the wings of U.S. imperialism and already launched out with fervor into overseas aggression, welcomed the "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism with a hurrah. And grasping the best opportunity afforded by it, they foolishly scheme to fully realize their sinister design of imperialist expansion in Asia.

Having swollen to the extreme, Japanese monopoly capitalism has come to so serious a pass today that it can hardly proceed any farther unless new, stable markets and sources of raw materials are secured.

Due to the harsh exploitation and plunder by monopoly capital, the Japanese working people are all the more impoverished and, their purchasing power is wanning.

The home market has been further narrowed as against the growth of the productive forces. Monopoly capitalists have tried to settle the market problem by artificially stimulating "effective demands" and causing a competition in equipment investment at home. But this attempt, too, has proved failure. The problem of raw materials is as pressing as that of market as a result of the growth of production. Japanese industry has usually been largely dependent on overseas in the solution of raw materials' problem. The stepped-up development of heavy industry and chemical industry attained in recent years by means of concentration and amalgamation of monopoly capital made them all the more dependent on overseas market and foreign trade in securing raw materials and realizing the products. The more Japanese monopoly capital increases its industrial productive forces and strengthen production, the closer the crisis of over-production follows them about like a phantom.

Japanese monopoly capitalism seeks a breach of an unavoidable serious crisis resultant from the contradiction between the social character of production and the private capitalist form of ownership of products, the basic contradiction of capitalism, in further militarization of the economy and the enlargement of their overseas expansion. Japanese monopoly capitalists aim at a stable production, sound payments and high rate of profit through the accelerated militarization of the economy and are engrossed in securing their colonial sphere of influence which will bring a huge profit to them.

This inevitably drives them to military aggression. Economic aggression and subsequent military aggression are two inseparable sides of imperialist aggression. And that is just what Japanese militarism is pursuing today. The inevitable aggressive requirement of the development of Japanese monopoly capitalism is directly connected with their hopeless design to realize the old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" through an active participation in the U.S. imperialist policy of Asian aggression.

Thus the aggressive collusion between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists has entered a new, grave stage on the basis of a combination of the U.S. imperialists' scheme to make better use of Japanese militarism in the execution of their policy of aggression and the overgrown Japanese monopoly capitalism's ambition for overseas expansion against the background of the current historical crisis in which the U.S. imperialist strategy of Asian aggression is crumbling.

Having embarked upon its open rearmament under the patronage of U.S. imperialism in the 1950's, Japanese militarism went through the stage of the economic expansion and the accelerated rearmament in the 1960's. Entering the 1970's, it is planning to resume the all-out military aggression in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

A wolf which has grown fat is now breaking the fastenings of the cage, so to speak.

The talks held between the Nixon clique and the Sato clique in Washington in November 1969 and the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" announced after the talks fully laid bare the whole aspect of the new aggressive conspiracy between the U.S. and the Japanese imperialists based under the "new Asian policy" of U.S. imperialism.

After the Washington talks, the Nixon-Sato clique blared in unison that the "post-war days" ended between the United States and Japan and "a new age" has opened and the Pacific region "has entered a new age" as a whole. The "new age of the Pacific" vaunted by the Nixon-Sato clique is meant that the resuscitated Japanese militarists openly take the van of aggression as the "shock force" of U.S. imperialism to save the U.S. imperialist Asian strategy from a crisis, and that the Japanese militarists on their part, taking advantage of this, enter the new stage of imperialist expansion to fulfil in an all-out way their ambition for reinvasion against Asia.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" is no other than an aggressive document in which the two U.S. and Japanese imperialist robbers openly declared such brigandish common design of aggression in Asia.

It is a concentric manifestation of piratical ferocity and shamelessness of modern imperialism and adds a new, heinous criminal page to the blood-stained history of two blood-thirsty imperialisms—the U.S. and Japanese.

In the "joint statement" the Nixon-Sato clique declared that for "peace and security in the Far East" the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops should continue to stay in this region and Japan will make "an active contribution"

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to "peace and prosperity of Asia" in co-operation with U.S. imperialism.

This means that the U.S. imperialist aggressors will continue to occupy Japan and other Asian areas, and pursue the policy of aggression and pillage there. And the Japanese militarists, as Sato made it clearer at a press conference after the publication of the "joint statement," will take the "leading role" in carrying out the U.S. imperialists' policy of Asian aggression.

In return for such guarantee of their occupation of Japan and aggression on Asia by the Japanese militarists and the latter's leading role in the execution of their policy of aggression, the U.S. imperialists assured the Japanese militarists of the permission to infiltrate into their former spheres of influence.

In the "joint statement" Sato declared that "the security of a number of countries in the Far East is important concerns of Japan," alleging that South Korea "is indispensable to the security of Japan," Taiwan, too, "is a most important factor for the security of Japan" and South Vietnam also is connected with the "security" of Japan.

This vividly reveals to what unscrupulous and dangerous extent the Japanese militarists have gone in their aggressive design to invade Asian countries by taking a hand in the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy and serving as their "shock force." In other word, this is an open declaration of the intention of the Sato clique to offer the whole territory of Japan as a complete base for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Korea, China and Vietnam and other Asian countries and take an active part in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against these countries in accordance with the U.S. imperialists, strategy of beating one by one.

Also this is an open revelation of the Japanese militarists' wild design to establish their colonial rule over South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam and the whole of the Far East.

Today, the Japanese militarists dare declare, in tune with the U.S. imperialists, the inseparable territories of Korea, China and Vietnam as areas so-called their "spheres of defence," acting hostile to the peoples of these countries and highhandedly infringing upon their territorial integrity. This is, by itself, an intolerable robber's logic of imperialism.

The Nixon-Sato clique intend to cover up their brigandish nature with such trite balderdash as "peace," "prosperity," "defence" and "security." But, in the whole period of the modern history, no countries around Japan has ever invaded or threatened the United States or Japan.

In the real sense of the word, there can be and is in principle, no "defence" for imperialism, the root cause of aggression and war by origin. This is truth tested by history. The declaration of "peace" and "defence" by the imperialists has been a declaration of aggression traditionally. The U.S. imperialists perpetrated the war of aggression in Korea and the armed invasion of Cuba, are carrying on the war of aggression in Vietnam. Committed the armed intervention in the Congo (K) and Dominica all under the cloak of "peace," "defence of the free camp" and "secrurity of the United States" and the like, as had been the case with the wars of aggression they had committed out in the past.

As already pointed out, the Japanese militarists clamoured about "peace in the East," "protection of Japanese residents abroad," "defence of the life-line" from the "threat of communist aggression" and "co-existence and co-prosperity" in the whole course of invasions they have committed since the close of the 19th century—the Sino-Japanese War, Russo-Japanese War, occupation of Korea, invasion of the Soviet Union, invasion of China and invasion of Southeast Asia. At that time, too, the Japanese militarists said that "there will be no Korea unless the issue of Manchuria is settled and the defence of Japan will be impossible without Korea."

What difference is there between the jargon on the so-called "defence" and "security" palavered by the Nixon-Sato clique in the U.S.-Japan "joint statement" and those aggressive slogans chanted by their predecessors? No difference at all!

In the U.S.-Japan "joint statement," the Japanese militarists, in pursuit of such concerted aggression with the U.S. imperialists, promised the U.S. imperialists the continued "maintenance" of the U.S.-Japan "security pact," a military alliance for aggression, even after the expiration of its term this year. Moreover, the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries openly made it definite to extend to the whole region of the Far East the applicable sphere of this "pact" which has so afar limited to the territory of Japan, though nominally.

Thus, the "security pact," which had been rigged up in the 1950's under the cloak of the U.S. imperialists' "defence" of Japan, was revised for the worse in the 1960's so as to ensure the direct participation of the Japanese militarists in the U.S. imperialits' war of aggression under the name of "joint defence," and entering the 1970's things have been arranged for making it so worse as to be pact for more naked aggression under the veil of the "defence" of the whole region of the Far East.

The U.S. imperialists attempt to complete the formation of an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance with this aggressive pact as the backbone.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" not only gravely threatens the peace and security of Asia and the independence and territorial integrity of the peoples of this region but also infringes more wantonly upon the sovereignty and security of the Japanese people.

The Nixon-Sato clique, in an attempt to deceive the Japanese people and lull their resistance, created the expression that the U.S. imperialists were ready to return Okinawa to Japan.

But, in the "joint statement," there is, in fact, no definite guarantee whatever that the U.S. imperialists will return Okinawa to Japan. On the contrary, it reveals the sinister scheme of the U.S. imperialists to continue, behind the scenes, to administer and control this island as an aggressive military base with nuclear weapons, while making a show of returning it through the deceptive farce of the "return of the administrative power of Okinawa." Furthermore, it is designed to turn the whole territory of Japan into a nuclear base like Okinawa under the pretext of the "return of the administrative power" with "the same status as the mainland."

This is an intolerable mockery of and affront to the desire of the entire Japanese peoples who demand an unconditional, immediate and total return of Okinawa and independence, peace and democracy of Japan.

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" also disclosed more plainly the wild design to step up the neo-colonial policy of economic enslavement against the Asian countries. The Nixon-Sato clique claimed that the U.S. and Japanese imperialisms held what they call the "leading position" in the world economy and Sato blared that Japan was willing to expand economic "aid" in Asia.

Sato revealed this very intention when he declared in his recent "policy speech" at the Japanese Diet that he would realize the "internationalization of economy."

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement," in the final analysis, is a most brazen and brigand-like declaration of the two imperialisms, U.S. and Japanese, bringing into the open their intention to further complete the rearmament of Japanese militarism in the 1970's and, with its vanguard role, jointly intensify colonial domination and plunder in Asia and launch another war of aggression. This is a most odious document for criminal aggression intended to plunge the Japanese people again into the scourge of aggressive war and drive Asia and the rest of the world into the danger of a new war.

This is, in a way, the main content of the "new Pacific era" noisily advertised by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists. Sato confessed that the "new Pacific era" would be an age in which "a new order will be established" in the Asian Pacific region through the "co-operation of the United States and Japan with the Pacific Ocean in between.

Nothing throw so clearly a searchlight on the real background of the criminal tie-up between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists as this jargon to establish "new order" for colonial plunder and domination. The jargon to "establish a new order" is, by itself, the repetition of the slogan of "establishment of new order in great East Asia" chanted by the Japanese militarists already during their frenzied Asian aggression in the past. This aggressive plan of Nixon and Sato was again confirmed in the former's "report on policy" some time ago in the U.S. Congress and the latter's "policy line" submitted to the Japanese Diet.

Banking on the U.S. imperialists' strategy for Asian aggression and the new stage in the master-servant imperialist collusion between the United States and Japan in the 1970's, the Japanese militarists manifest their revanchist, aggressive design with ever greater arrogance and effrontery and make all haste in the preparations for it.

Externally, they are bringing out the "doctrine on leadership in Asia" claiming that Japan should again become the "leader" in Asia.

Internally they are pulling their full weight on the wholesale arms expansion and reinforcement of the fascist repressive system.

Declaring that the 1970's will be a "decade of Asian development," they are getting prepared for a large-scale economic invasion of this region and its military and political backing. Suffice it to recall that the Japanese militarists are now raising quite a din demanding that Japan should have a "military potential commensurate with her national power" and be prepared to "perform her military role abroad."

The Japanese militarists have advanced a so-called "plan for independent defence" for building up in the 1970's a military force capable of what they call "large-scope operation" in the future. Under it, they propose that the yearly military expenditure should be set at more than 5,500 million dollars, more quadruple the present figure, with an object of developing nuclear weapons for themselves and possessing them, enforcing a conscription system and general military training, ensuring "West Pacific control force" including aircraft carriers and atomic-powered submarines and adjusting bombers and fighter-bombers for attacking other countries. The fourth "defence force adjustment program" (1972-1976), said to be one of the concrete plans for carrying into effect the "plan for independent defence," stipulates a large-scale reinforcement of the naval and air forces and conversion of the Japanese army into a more undisguised attacking force.

And, under the name of the "local defence forces" they plan to arm one million, and have already drawn up lists of more than seven million people eligible for conscription. Not only that, under the signboard of "peaceful use of atomic energy" they have set to the production of nuclear weapons by every means and are gearing up the manufacture of rockets and supersonic fighter-bombers, means of their transport.

In this way the Japanese militarists are in a great haste to have a mobile power, fire power and armed forces affording military guarantee for their overseas expansion and serving "local war" and "total war" in Asia.

Standing for overseas advance of their aggressive armed forces under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, Sato clique are weaving vicious intrigues to realize this under the "U.N." flag, treading in the footsteps of the U.S. imperialists.

In the U.S.-Japan "joint statement," too, the Sato clique fully revealed their insidious intention to do that way in case they partake in the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in Korea.

The Sato clique regard it as another important means of realizing their overseas military expansion to form various "regional co-operation systems" centering around Southeast Asian countries and turn them into an aggressive military alliance against the socialist countries in Asia. Under the cloak of economic "aid" and "co-operation," the Japanese militarists are using as a springboard of their military expansion the "Ministerial Council for the Development of Southeast Asia," "Council for Agricultural Development in Southeast Asia" and "Asian Development Bank" and many other organizations which are tools for executing their neo-colonial policies. With the active backing of U.S imperialism, they held the leading position in the "Asian-Pacific Ministerial Council" and try their hardest to convert it into an Asian "anti-communist" military alliance.

Becoming more undisguised in their overseas imperialist expansion, the Sato clique now attempt to fully realize remilitarization and fascistization in all the spheres of home policies.

The Diet is still retained as a show-window of bourgeois democracy. But the reactionary ruling circles of Japan seek to revise the "National Diet Law" for the worse and enforce the "minor electroraze system" in an attempt to reduce even "parliamentarian democracy" to nothing but a mere name, taking advantage of a bigger "liberal democratic" majority in the Diet which they secured through swindle, trickery and terrorism in the general elections at the end of last year.

Casting aside even a series of deceptive measures they had taken in the early postwar period to create the impression that they were destroying the foothold of militarism they are drawing up a "Bill for the Revision of the Land Law" designed to legalize the restoration of big landownership and the system of absentee landlord and scheme to rig up evil laws to let monopoly zaibatsu have everything their way.

The monopolies and military, welded together still tighter, plot to revise the constitution for the worse and lead the country again to unbridled arms drive and to a war-time system. They are examining scores of war-time mobilization laws to commander the manpower and material resources of Japan for a war of aggression. They are intensifying fascist suppression against all the movements of the people for the independence, democracy and peace of Japan and openly scheming to enact various evil fascist laws for outlawing the activities of the democratic political parties and public organizations.

The goings-on in Japan show that the Japanese reactionary circles are desperately manoeuvring to put Japan in a state of war-time general mobilization whenever necessary and set up a system of suppression at home in conformity to the stage of imperialist military expansion.

**"Imperialism is all aggressive by nature, whichever it may be Japanese imperialism or U.S. imperialism, imperialism of yesterday or that of today."** ("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. III p. 473-474)

Today the revived Japanese militarists have gone the length of claiming that the line stretching from the south of Araska in the north to the Strait of Malacca through South Korea, Taiwan and South Vietnam is their "defence line" and that a military force for "defending" all the regions of Asia including Arafura Straits should be founded.

At the same time, making a show of deceptive "restitution" of Okinawa, the Sato clique are staging more extensively a campaign of taking issue with the Soviet Union on the so-called "question of the northern territory," madly fanning up national chauvinism and revanchism.

All this shows most graphically that the revived Japanese militarists burn with the wild ambition to regain all the areas they once occupied during the Pacific War and that they are lost in an endless daydream of realizing the old plan of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere." Sato, the boss of Japanese militarism, claimed that "it is Japan that should play a leading part in the question of Asian security" and that "never before we have recalled so distinctly as today the words of our seniors of the Meiji era that Asia is one." It was not without reason that a Japanese publication said the reactionary ruling circles of Japan were immersed in the argument on overseas expansion "so hotly that it reminds us of the eve of World War II."

Today when the balance of forces has radically changed in the international arena and the socialist force and the peace-loving force of the world have grown strong, the imperialists can never run riot. But this does not mean that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists will no longer commit a crime.

The U.S. imperialists openly admit that their destiny in Asia depends on how they use Japanese militarism, in the present phase that their policy of overseas aggression is going busted and the political and economic crisis at home has become serious.

On the other hand, Japanese militarism which has revived in subordination to the United States and now is in such a fix that it can go no farther without overseas expansion and the seizure of colonial sphere of influence intend to take maximum advantage of this strategy of U.S. imperialism and realise their aggressive design to become the "leader" of Asia.

If the Japanese militarists who, out of the megalomaniacal calculation, seek an all-out military aggression a: the zealous instigation of U.S. imperialism and with its support, are allowed to perpetrate to wildcat manoeuvres unchecked, they will inflict again a great calamity upon the peoples of Asia and the world.

All the peace-loving people shoud bear this in mind and maintain the highest vigilance against this.

## 4. Korean People Will Never Tolerate Reinvasion Scheme of Japanese Militarism

Aggression on South Korea holds a special place in the revived Japanese militarists' overseas expansion.

The Japanese militarist forces' reaggression on South Korea is a direct outcome of new aggressive conspiracy and compact between the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and a concrete manifestation of the traditional strategic plan of the Japanese militarists to invade Korea first and, with this as a springboard, invade Asia.

The U.S. imperialists openly palavered that

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the "key to the success of Nixon doctrine" is the U.S.-Japan "partnership," and South Korea is used as the first testing ground for this.

It is a known fact that today South Korea has been shackled to the most reactionary, colonial military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and this is a typical example of the ferocious fascist rule and neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists in their colonies.

Finding themselves in a crisis with their colonial ruling system shaking to its very foundation, the U.S. imperialists have thrown a bait for aggressive conspiracy to the reactionary ruling circles of Japan at the sacrifice of the South Korean people, revealing their sinister design to directly put up the Japanese militarist forces to the foreground of military aggression. The Japanese militarists, on their part, intend to use South Korea as a springboard for the realization of their old dream of the "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

The U.S.-Japan "joint statement" impudently revealed with all clarity to the whole world such vicious aggressive intrigues of the brigandish U.S. and Japanese imperialists against the Korean people.

The Japanese militarists are overtly going the length of starting military aggression on South Korea in compliance with the war policy of the U.S. imperialists to unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, using South Korea as the advance base and putting up the Japanese militarist forces as the "shock brigade."

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

**"The Japanese militarists are the sworn enemy of our nation who had forced colonial slavery upon us Korean people and trampled our country underfoot and plundered it of everything good and beautiful for nearly half a century. The Japanese militarists, dreaming of regaining their old position, are now worming their way into South Korea again with the backing of U.S. imperialism, and emerging as a dangerous force of aggression."**
("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV, p. 390)

The Japanese militalists who already started the full-scale penetration into South Korea under the "ROK-Japan treaty" concluded with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, are now holding a predominant position next to the U.S. imperialists in all the fields of policy, economy and culture of South Korea and rise up themselves as the second "master."

The Japanese militarists make their way, first of all, into the economic field of South Korea to subjugate, jointly with the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean economy.

Every year, with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as the stepping stone, hundreds of firms of Japanese monopoly capital and tens of thousands of scouts of aggression under garbs of multifarious "delegation," "missions," "investigation groups," and "tourist groups" frequent South Korea like their own home, vying with each other. Enjoying extraterritorial privileges, they are wringing concessions out of South Korea, while daily expanding the basis of aggression.

Japanese commodities and capital are flooding into South Korea. The Japanese militarists are facilitating the militarization of the South Korean economy and seizing hold of its major arteries through the so-called "property claims funds" which they put forth to make believe as if they are means for "legal reparations" for the colonial plunder carried out by the Japanese imperialists in Korea in the past and through the "non-government commercial loan" offered under the name of "economic co-operation." The Japanese militarists exercise control over the determination of the direction and scale of investments the South Korean puppets make by introducing Japanese capital, and their content and term and, at the same time, they actually regulate the technical affairs concerning the management of newly established South Korean enterprises, supply of raw and other materials for them and even the right of their management.

Having got exclusive colonial privileges from the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in taxation and in the protection of ownership of industry, Japanese monopoly capital has now entered the stage of extensive direct investment of private capital.

Direct capital investment represents one of the main characteristics of imperialist aggression and a means of thoroughly subordinating the economy of the invested countries and ensuring maximum exploitation and plunder.

On the plea of setting up "joint firms" the Japanese monopolies are creeping into South Korea competitively and is striking their root deep in its key industries. Under the signboard of "bonded manufacture," they have their equipment and materials-shipped into South Korea free from taxes and processed under contract. This make them realize excessive profits through unbridled exploitation of South Korean labour which is the cheapest in the capitalist world. They have gone so far as to plan to line their pocket by taking South Korean youth and middle-aged to Japan for slave labour. "Mitsui," "Mitsubishi" and other monopoly zaibatsu which indulged themselves in limitless exploitation and pillage in Korea in the past have reopened their banks and carry on aggressive financial and investing activities in South Korea.

South Korea has been reduced to a complete debt slave of Japanese monopoly capital, to the object of Japan's capital export and a market for her surplus goods.

The Japanese militarists who barbarously exploited the Korean people and robbed our country of its valuable nature resources at will in the past are thus again grinding down our people in South Korea and shipping away their wealth.

The Japanese militarists, laying the social and economic foothold for aggression after infiltrating into the economic field of South Korea, attempt to tighten their political rule over South Korea.

The Japanese militarists set up, as a centre for aggression, in the heart of Seoul their "Embassy" with building and organizations bigger in scale than their embassies in any Asian countries and zealously back up the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime, their faithful stooge, and they are ensured all privileges of aggression and exploitation by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Now it has become all the more frequent that the reactionary Sato Government of Japan, together with U.S. imperialism, acts as a "defender" and "guardian" of South Korea even in the international arena.

In the ideological and cultural field, the Japanese militarists under the plausible name of "friendship" and "cultural intercourse" have made the Japanese manner and Japanese style hold sway over the whole of South Korea together with the corrupt Yankee culture. In order to make the South Korean people resign themselves to their aggression without resistance and submit themselves to their pillage, they are spreading the abominable ideological and cultural virus and working hard to numb the deep-rooted anti-Japanese sentiments of the South Korean people and fan the worship-Japan idea. They are flooding South Korea with reactionary publications and movies and spreading even such ultra-nationalist aggressive religion as "Tenrikyo" in South Korea.

In this way, they seek to paralyse the consciousness of national independence and class consciousness of the South Korean people and disorganize the struggle of the South Korean people for freedom, liberation and national unification.

In the military domain, the Japanese militarists are taking an active part in the manoeuvres of U.S. imperialism to provoke a new war against the Korean people on the basis of the formation of the "U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance system" through the "South Korea-Japan agreements."

The Japanese militarists have already worked out detailed war plans to take part in a war of aggression in Korea when the U.S. imperialists ignite it again and, taking the opportunity, extend the war to the Asian continent. This is evidenced by the "Operation Three Arrows," "Operation Flying Dragon" and "Operation Bull Run," which have been fully laid bare before the world. Along the lines charted by these war plans, the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" are reorganizing its formation and reinforcing their equipment and repeatedly staging joint military exercises with the U.S. imperialist aggressor army and the South Korean puppet army. These armies are busy conducting "landing operation," "airborne operation" and "anti-guerrilla operation" exercises as well as the "training for cold weather endurance test," taking Korea and other areas in Asia as imaginary operational regions.

Brass hats of the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" and so-called "delegation of reservists" often visit South Korea, inspect the areas along the Military Demarcation Line and units of the South Korean puppet army and hold closed-door war confabs with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

How zealously the Japanese militarists took part in the U.S. imperialist manoeuvres for a new war is clearly seen in the fact that the reactionary Sato Government of Japan issued an emergency alert order to the "Self-defence Forces" and go it "prepared for action" in line with the frantic war dins of the U.S. imperialists which were raised after the premeditated incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" which intruded into the territorial waters of our Republic in January 1968 and of the large-sized spy plane "EC-121" which infiltrated into its territorial air in April 1969.

After the announcement of the U.S.-Japan "joint statement," the Japanese militarists have been hurling malicious slanders and calumnies against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and revealing more openly their scheme of military aggression on Korea.

At the Japanese Diet recently, the Sato clique openly expressed their intention to dispatch the Japanese militarist aggressive armed forces to Korea, saying that they "will not remain an onlooker" in case a new war is provoked by the U.S. imperialists again and even croaked that a "forestalling war" against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should also be duly considered.

The Sato clique are in a feverish excitement in their manoeuvres to take part in an aggressive war, if it is launched by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. They even claim without hesitation that they may send Japanese troops to South Korea for the so-called "protection of Japanese residents abroad."

This false slogan of "protection of Japanese residents abroad" is a most brazen pronoun of the barbarous aggression of imperialism, at the mere thought of which the Korean people gnash their teeth. It is too well known a fact that the first pretext put forth by the Japanese militarists in all their wars of aggression in history was the so-called "protection of Japanese residents abroad."

That the Sato clique openly reveal their sinister design of military advancement to South Korea, reiterating this very notorious aggressive jargon, reminds us of the barbarous conduct and manner which the Japanese militarists employed when invading Korea early this century.

After their defeat and expulsion, the Japanese militarists, in fact, have not given up even a moment their wild design to invade Korea again.

This is fully borne out by the endless stream of arrogant aggressive outbursts let loose by the Japanese militarists that their colonial predatory rule in Korea in the past was "glorious imperialism," which was "beneficial" to Korea, "it is a task of Japan to push the 38th Parallel beyond the River Amrok-gang," "Japan should swallow up South Korea at a mouthful, as an elder brother should." They are coming out again with the "theory of Japan-Korea common destiny," digging out such malicious aggressive slogans of the past as "the same ancestry" and "Japan and Korea is one" which they had fabricated to legalize their colonial rule over Korea.

Some time ago they uttered insulting revilement intolerable to the Korean people that "Korea had split from Japan and become independent" and the Korean people "were the Japanese subject." Nothing discloses more clearly than this the invariable brigandish, aggressive nature of the Japanese militarists to swallow up Korea at all costs.

The allout reinvasion of South Korea by the Japanese militarists and the reactionary Sato Government's hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea ever intensifying accordingly, are screwing up to a more acute pitch the tension in Korea which has already reached extremes owing to the new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists.

The Japanese militarist reinvasion is bringing greater misfortunes and calamities to the South Korean people and throwing another obstacle in the way of the peaceful unification of our fatherland unanimously desired by the 40 million Korean people.

These grave developments today show to what dangerous extent the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists have gone in their insidious intrigues to attain their aim of aggression against Korea.

The obtaining situation makes it incumbent upon the entire Korean people to keenly watch the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists, the sworn enemy, and wage an ever more stubborn struggle to smash it.

Japanese militarism has appeared on the scene as the most dangerous aggressive force which, together with U.S. imperialism, is standing face to face with us. No Korean of national conscience can sit back and watch the Japanese militarists again crawling into the southern half of our country to lord it over there and scheming to bring even their aggressive troops there.

The entire Korean people in the North and the South, while fighting U.S. imperialism, should turn out as one in the struggle against the Japanese militarism which is stretching out its tentacles of full-scale aggression to South Korea according to the strategy of U.S. imperialism.

They should not allow the Japanese militarists to dare put their dirty foot on the sacred soil of our fatherland and wield again their blood-stained swords.

Especially the South Korean people, the direct victims of aggression, should rise up determinedly in the struggle against the aggressive manoeuvres of the Japanese militarist forces, amid ever fiercer flame of national resentment.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

**"All patriotic people in South Korea must wage a decisive struggle to abrogate the criminal 'South Korea-Japan treaty' and frustrate the attempt of the forces of Japanese militarism at re-aggression against South Korea. This struggle is, at the same time, part of the struggle against U.S. imperialist colonial domination.**

**Only by overthrowing the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and their henchmen, can the South Korean people achieve freedom and liberation, and only by foiling the Japanese militarists' attempt at re-aggression, can they extricate themselves from the danger of new calamities."** ("KIM IL SUNG, Selected Works," Korean ed., Vol. IV, p. 390)

The South Korean people has a history of courageous struggles against foreign aggressors and reactionary forces at home.

In the past, the South Korean people, along with the entire Korean people, demonstrated ardent patriotic spirit and revolutionary mettle in many anti-Japanese patriotic struggles and revolutionary struggles.

The patriotic youths and students and people of South Korea repeatedly waged heroic struggles against the so-called "South Korea-Japan talks" staged by the Japanese militarists with the South Korean puppet clique under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism and for scrapping the "South Korea-Japan treaty."

The struggle of the South Korean people including the March 24 struggle and the June 3 struggle were anti-imperialist, anti-fascist patriotic struggles which dealt heavy blows at the U.S. and Japanese imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

How can the South Korean people who waged such heroic struggles, only watch the situation today when the aggressive manoeuvrings of the Japanese militarists have reached a more dangerous stage than ever before.

The struggle against the reinvasion scheme of Japanese militarism should be accompanied by a struggle for wiping out its stooges. Posing as "Li Wan Yong II," Pak Jung Hi the traitor has created the grave situation today by ushering the Japanese militarists into South Korea.

Puppet Pak Jung Hi, the traitor to the nation, who swore allegiance to the Japanese "emperor" as an officer of the Japanese aggression army, the traitor of the worst type who turned into a faithful special agent of U.S. imperialism after Liberation, is stooping to all crimes to prolong his disgraceful days even by reducing South Korea to a dual colony of U.S. and Japanese imperialism, serving both the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists as his masters.

Whenever the South Korean people rose up in a struggle against the Japanese militarist aggression, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique beastly suppressed the just, patriotic struggle of the South Korean youths and students and people by mobilizing a huge armed force. This shows with added clarity that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are faithful dogs of U.S. and Japanese imperialism and traitors to be cursed down through generations.

To get rid of the destiny of colonial slavery and win freedom and liberation, the South Korean people should drive out the U.S. imperialists and thwart the reaggression of Japanese militarism and overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

The struggle against the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarist forces holds an important position in the struggle of the South Korean people for achieving the right to existence and for national independence and the unification of the country.

**(To be continued)**

*The People's Korea*

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